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COUNTRY Soviet Zone of Germany REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Military Information from Cottbus

EVALUATION 25X1X PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED] 25X1A

DATE OF CONTENT [REDACTED] 25X1C

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED] PREPARED 13 July 1950

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

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REMARKS

SOURCE [REDACTED] 25X1X

1. The Funker Kaserne in Cottbus (N 52/A 57), was still occupied by about 500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. There was training with three AA machine guns and one medium AA gun. Three platoons, each of 30 to 35 soldiers wearing black-bordered light blue epaulets, alternated in training with a medium AA gun at the drill ground in front of the barracks on 27 April 1950. The platoons seemed to belong to an air force unit stationed at the airfield. No soldiers wearing black-bordered light blue epaulets were seen in the barracks proper. [REDACTED] 25X1C

25X1C

2. The artillery Kaserne on August Bebelstrasse was still occupied by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, and some with radio insignia, on 29 April 1950. About 200 soldiers, some with and some without weapons, were drilling in the barracks yard. [REDACTED] 25X1C

25X1C

3. The barracks south of Sachsendorf were occupied by about 2,000 troops on 27 April 1950. About 40 percent of them wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia, another 40 percent wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, and the remaining 20 percent wore red-bordered black epaulets with radio insignia. [REDACTED] left the barracks in the direction of Jetschau on 27 April 1950. Four trucks were each occupied by 20 to 25 soldiers and two trucks carried baggage. Soldiers remaining in the barracks waved good-bye to the convoy. Local residents said that many

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transient troops have been in the barracks since early April 1950. The troops frequently arrived by truck convoy and left again after a short stay in the barracks, usually travelling toward the autobahn. Two 122-mm guns were seen at the barracks' drill ground on 19 April 1950. About 150 GI were seen marching out on 29 April 1950.

Two new sentry stands were erected in the barracks area.

4. The barracks near Dissenchen were occupied by about 2,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some without branch-of-service insignia, and some with artillery, tank or radio insignia. Training activity decreased noticeably after 24 April 1950. Groups of 30 to 40 soldiers were often seen standing about the area. The number of barracks windows illuminated at night and traffic in the barracks area had not decreased, however. The

5. Units at the Hermann Loens Kaserne included a high unit headquarters, and a tank unit of 300 to 400 men, judging from the traffic observed there. An unusually large number of officers about 40 percent of whom were of field grade, were seen entering and leaving the barracks, the buildings north of the barracks and the Soviet-occupied houses on both sides of Glogowerstrasse. Some officers carried papers. Officers also went to the barracks near Sachsenberg. Most of these wore tank insignia, but some wore artillery, radio or medical-service insignia. The number of officers with the unit headquarters was estimated at 150.

* Comment. The report indicates that all Cottbus units of the 9th Recz Div were still at that station in late April 1950.

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